

FIGHTING KINGS CLOSELY RELATED

German Emperor Blood Kin to
Nearly All His Opponents.

WAR A BIG FAMILY QUARREL

Remarkable Resemblance Between
King George of England and Czar
Nicholas of Russia—They Are First
Cousins—Nearly All Reigning Monarchs
Descendants of the Victoria.

London.—Analyze the blood relationships existing among the monarchs of the warring nations of Europe and the great conflict now in progress becomes strictly a family quarrel involving particularly the children and grandchildren of the gentle Victoria.

George V. of England, William II. of Germany and the czarina of Russia are all grandchildren of Victoria. So are the emperor's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein and the three princes of the house of Battenberg, all of whom are officers in the German army. On the English side is



Photos by American Press Association.
THEY LOOK LIKE TWINS—KING GEORGE OF
ENGLAND (TOP), CEAR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA
(BELOW).

another of Victoria's grandchildren, Prince Arthur of Connaught, who will oppose his cousin, the Kaiser.

Should Norway become involved, another grandchild, Queen Maud, sister of King George, would be brought into the conflict. Greece would add another in the person of Queen Sophia, sister of Kaiser Wilhelm, and Spain would add Queen Victoria Eugenie.

Czar Nicholas and his empress are both first cousins of King George, and his whole family has intermarried so thoroughly with the German royal houses that in blood the Romanoffs are as German as is the Kaiser. Franz Josef of Austria is connected by many blood ties with both the Kaiser and the emperor and by both blood and marriage with King Albert of Belgium. France alone as a republic has no ties with the other nations, though if the Bonaparte and Bourbon pretenders should be counted she would be related to other royal families.

Each of the four great emperors at war—George, William, Nicholas and Franz Josef—finds himself now in the position of a soldier fighting against his own relatives and his own commander in chief. Each of them bears military rank in the armies and navies of the others. The Kaiser is a colonel of the Imperial Russian bodyguard, admiral of the Russian fleet, colonel of the First British royal dragoons and fleet admiral in the English navy. Nicholas is colonel of the Prussian grenadiers of the guard and a German admiral.

Here are some of the ties of kinship that do not bind the European nations together:

King George V. is first cousin to Kaiser Wilhelm, the czar and czarina of Russia, King Haakon of Norway, King Christian of Denmark, Queen Victoria of Spain; brother of Queen Maud of Norway and nephew of King Constantine of Greece.

Kaiser Wilhelm is first cousin to King George, brother of Queen Sophia of Greece, nephew of the English Duke of Connaught and second cousin of Czar Nicholas.

Czar Nicholas is first cousin to King George, cousin of the Kaiser, nephew of King Christian of Denmark and King Haakon of Norway, brother-in-law to the Grand Duke of Hesse and cousin by marriage to Franz Josef of Austria, King Nicholas of Montenegro, Queen Helene of Italy and first cousin to Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany.

FOREIGN BORN IN U. S.

Over 13,000,000 Persons of Foreign Birth in This Country Today.

Washington.—A special bulletin issued by the department of commerce shows that there were 13,515,886 persons of foreign birth living in the United States when the last census closed in 1910. These figures show an increase of approximately 3,500,000 over the number of foreigners residing here in 1900. The increasing ratio is slightly in excess of the general increase in population.

Approximately 10 per cent of this foreign born population live in New York. The census statistics show that 1,221,013 took up permanent residences in New York, although only 475,000 have become citizens of the United States.

Pennsylvania ranks second as a permanent abode of foreigners, with 741,000. The majority of these people are miners. Illinois has a foreign population of 694,000 and Massachusetts has 453,000.

Germans represented more than one-fifth of the entire foreign population. There were 2,501,181 Germans scattered through the country. The tremendous Russian immigration during the last decade places the czar's subjects in second place with 1,602,000. Italy was third with 1,343,000, and Ireland, which formerly led the list, was in fourth place with 1,353,000.

There were 1,174,000 Austrians in this country and 876,455 Englishmen.

RINGS BELL, TREES BEAR.

Then Bruin Outstays Wyoming Veteran Waiting For a Gun.

World, Wyo. — Meeting a large black bear while carrying supplies on horseback to a sheep camp, "Dad" Worland, sixty-two, after whom this town is named, boldly charged the animal, although unarmed, violently clanging a sheep bell.

The bear hesitated an instant, then tore for the timber at top speed and climbed the first available tree. Worland kept it treed for several hours, clanging the bell whenever it showed a disposition to come down. In the hope that some person with a gun would pass by. It was necessary for him to continue his journey after several hours. When he last saw the bear it was still in the tree.

CANAL WILL CHANGE WORLD'S GEOGRAPHY

Report Shows How Distances
Have Been Cut in Half.

Washington, D. C.—The National Geographic society has issued a statement on the probable effect of the Panama canal on the commercial geography of the world. It says:

"It seems that the Panama canal will carry most of the freight passing between the eastern coast of the United States and the western coast of Latin America and that the shorter distance and lower rates which it offers will greatly increase that trade; that the trade between the eastern and western sections of the United States will be greatly increased and transported at a much lower charge per ton; that it will sufficiently shorten the distances to Japan, northern China, Australia and New Zealand to increase steamship service and materially increase the traffic with those countries; and that the European countries will use the canal in most of their traffic with western America and, in exceptional cases, with northern Asia, Australia and New Zealand."

"The canal has shortened travel routes between New York and Yokohama by 3,750 miles; between New York and Shanghai, about 2,000 miles; between New York and Australia, about 3,000 miles, and between New York and western South America by from 3,500 to 7,000 miles. It also reduces the distance from Europe to western South America by more than 5,000 miles. International commerce doubled in the thirty years following the opening of the Suez canal and business and personal interrelationship between the occident and orient was increased in like proportion. Will similar results follow the like shortening of trade and travel routes by the Panama canal?"

"One of the most important results of the opening of the canal will doubtless be found in its effect upon the movements of merchandise between the eastern and western sections of the United States. The data at hand seems to justify an estimate of about 3,000,000 tons per annum of freight moved by rail and about half a million tons by water from the Atlantic coast section to the Pacific coast section and about an equal amount from the Pacific coast section and Hawaii to the Atlantic coast section. The freight charges on these 7,000,000 tons are estimated at from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 per annum. The canal will chop huge amounts from these charges."

Hen Identifies Owner in Court.

Trenton, N. J.—The saying that chickens always come home to roost was verified in court here when Betty, a pet hen, flew across the courtroom and into the outstretched arms of Patrick McGlone. McGlone was arrested while carrying the chicken, as a policeman thought he had stolen it. The defendant was released after the hen had demonstrated her affection for him.

AMERICA MUST CHANGE HER DIET

Large Population Causes Reduction in Amount of Meat.

CORN MAY BE USED MORE.

Man, Some Day, Will Have a Limited Choice if He Does Not Become a Vegetarian—Estimated That in a Hundred Years Population of Country Will Be 500,000,000.

New York.—The diet of Americans will be changed rapidly, as the growing population presses upon the food supply, but it will not be necessary for us to become entirely vegetarian. This is the conclusion reached by Professor J. F. Lyman of the Ohio State university after a study of the available food supply of this country, published in Popular Science.

There was no food problem in this country two generations ago, when fish were plentiful, pigeons, deer, wild turkeys, waterfowl, quail and buffalo were abundant and wild berries, fruit and nuts could be obtained easily and in large quantities. With the growth of population, however, game practically has disappeared and a very small part of the country's food is supplied by uncultivated plants and trees. Dr. Lyman says:

"If the present rate of increase continues the population of the United States will approximate 500,000,000 at the end of the present century. Is it possible to feed that number of persons on the product of our 3,000,000 square miles? China and India both support a population as dense, but both of these countries are distinctly agricultural. The mass of people live on the land and are engaged in producing food. In this country the great increase in population is in the cities, while the food-producing class is increasing comparatively slowly. The reports on agricultural products exported from the United States illuminate the food problem in an instructive way. If we compare the exports in 1912 with those for 1900 we find that the amount of cheese shipped abroad declined 85 per cent in that period, beef products declined 65 per cent, pork products declined 30 per cent, corn declined 80 per cent, wheat declined 57 per cent."

"What do these figures tell? Simply that we have needed the food at home to supply our increasing millions and hence had less to sell in the markets of the world. Can we continue to feed our people by reducing the exports in food stuffs? Obviously not, and in many instances they have been reduced already near the vanishing point. We have even actually begun to import meat and corn. It is significant also that free government land suitable for agricultural purposes is no longer available; hence we cannot look for relief by bringing under the plow large tracts of virgin soil."

"Is there likely, then, to be scarcity of food in this country in the near future? No, there is and will be plenty of food, but some changes in dietaries undoubtedly will have to be made. Let us notice. In 1910 for every man, woman and child in the United States there was produced seven bushels of wheat, thirty-two bushels of corn, four bushels of potatoes and forty pounds of sugar. There were six-tenths cattle for each person, six-tenths sheep and seven-tenths swine. Add to this the fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products, oats and other small grains and we see that there is plenty of food to go around and to spare."

"There was grown in the United States in 1912 corn which, if assembled in one immense field, might have covered Germany or France entirely with its rustling phalanx. How many millions might be nourished by the produce of this tremendous acreage? Here is a great source of food at present utilized in a very slight degree."

"Food has two primary functions in the body—first, to supply material out of which the body is built and, second, to furnish energy to warm the body and to drive its machinery. Perhaps the second function is the more important. Plants alone have the power to collect solar energy and store it up in a latent or dormant form in their seeds and other parts. Animals may, by eating and digesting these plant materials, liberate and utilize this stored up energy. When corn is fed to steers under favorable conditions 3 per cent of the energy of the corn may be recovered as meat in the edible portion of the carcass. The remaining 97 per cent was used by the animal in its various activities and lost as far as the nutrition of man is concerned. In pork the recovered portion amounts to 16 per cent, and with the dairy cow 18 per cent of the energy of the food is found in the milk produced. Obviously this is a wasteful process, this conversion of grain into meat and milk. It has its justification only in the greater palatability and digestibility of the final products."

"Dr. Armsby of the Pennsylvania experiment station draws the conclusion: 'All the edible products which the farmer's acres can yield will be needed for human consumption, and the function of the stock feeder in a permanent system of agriculture will be to utilize those inedible products in which so large a share of the solar energy is held and to render at least a portion of the latter available for human use.'"

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